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Lucretius and eight from Juvenal, which seems rather a large proportion.

The notes, the introductions to the different authors, and the bibliography, together with the suggestions for collateral reading, are admirable. Three classes of students have been kept in mind in the preparation of this book. Those who can devote only a limited time to the study of Latin, those who need practice in sight-reading, and those who desire a manual of Latin literature. In our opinion the price of the book and the character of the extracts make it practical only, or mainly, for the third class of readers. It certainly is not a book for secondary schools. We do not believe it will lend itself very well to sight-reading. But for those who have already acquired a love for Latin and wish to love it more, it is eminently attractive and inspiring.

E. R. Payson

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The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. With notes adapted to the Latest Edition of Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and to the Hadley-Allen Greek Grammar. Revised Edition. Edited by WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, LL. D., and D. C. L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, and JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1894.

A hasty reading of the preface of this book might easily give the impression that the new edition does not differ essentially from the old, and that the publishers had merely availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the wearing out of the old plates, to present an old friend in a new and more attractive dress. Such, however, would be a great error, for in adopting the text of Arnold Hug the editors have subjected the commentary to a most thorough revision. In numerous instances the interpretations of the old edition have been modified, and still oftener, where they have been retained, they have been recast and put in a form much better adapted to the wants of the pupil. An introduction of fifty pages, prepared by Mr. White, gives a brief account of Persia and the Persians, and of Cyrus, the younger, and discusses at greater length the military arrangements of the Greeks.

One of the most important features of the present edition is the illustrated dictionary to the entire Anabasis, the work of

Dr. White and Dr. Morgan. This is a model of what a special dictionary for a school text should be, and far surpasses in every respect the well-known and highly-esteemed dictionary of Vollbrecht. The fact that the dictionary and the introduction furnish so much information on subjects connected with history and antiquities has enabled the editors to relieve the notes of much that might otherwise have been appropriately included in them.

Typographically the work is a great improvement on the old edition. The text is printed in large clear type, well leaded, and the appearance of the commentary, too, is much more agreeable to the eye than in the old edition. It would be difficult to point out a single important feature in a school edition of the *Anabasis* which is lacking in the present work. A few misprints disfigure the text, but they are easily detected, and will doubtless soon be removed from the plates.

Not unworthy of note here is the opinion of the editors that the first four books are as much of the *Anabasis* as it is desirable that pupils should read before entering college, and not more than they need to prepare them for the reading of more difficult prose. But they add: "No other work is, on the whole, so well adapted to the needs of beginners in Greek, as the *Anabasis*; but, if the standard of scholarship in our classical schools is ever to approach that of similar institutions in other countries, they must extend their teaching of Attic prose to other authors than Xenophon."

F. H. Howard

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A. First Book in Old English: Grammar, Reader, Notes, and Vocabulary. BY ALBERT S. COOK. Boston, Ginn and Company, 1894.

The multiplication of Anglo-Saxon text-books is a favorable sign of the increased interest in this study in our colleges and universities, and we may confidently look forward to the time when no course in English will be considered complete without at least an elemental knowledge of the older language. Teachers have heretofore felt the need of text-books, which while giving a systematic presentation of the subject, were brief enough to be completed in a single term. For a long time Mr. Sweet's primer and reader were the only available books, but these works were prepared by a scholar unfamiliar with the